Karuk Tribe - Wildfire **FEMA-4142-DR**

Declared August 29, 2013

On August 14, 2013, Tribal Chairman Russell Attebery requested a major disaster declaration due to a wildfire during the period of July 29 to August 2, 2013. The Tribal Chairman amended his request on August 16, 2013. The Tribal Chairman requested a declaration for Public Assistance, including direct federal assistance and Hazard Mitigation for the Karuk Tribe. During the period of August 12-13, 2013, joint federal and tribal Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) were conducted in the requested areas and are summarized below. PDAs estimate damages immediately after an event and are considered, along with several other factors, in determining whether a disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the tribe, and that Federal assistance is necessary.

On August 29, 2013, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists for the Karuk Tribe. This declaration made Public Assistance requested by the Tribal Chairman available to the Karuk Tribe and eligible associated lands on a cost-sharing basis for emergency work and the repair or replacement of facilities damaged by the wildfire. This declaration also made Hazard Mitigation Grant Program assistance requested by the Tribal Chairman available for hazard mitigation measures for the Karuk Tribe and associated lands.²

Summary of Damage Assessment Information Used in Determining Whether to Declare a Major Disaster

Individual Assistance - (Not requested)

• Total Number of Residences Impacted:³

Destroyed -Major Damage -Minor Damage -Affected -

• Percentage of insured residences:⁴

• Percentage of low income households:⁵ • Percentage of elderly households:⁶

• Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: N/A

Public Assistance

• Primary Impact: Costs associated with debris removal

• Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$1,021,557 • Per capita impact: ⁷ \$137.36 • Per capita impact indicator: ⁸ \$1.37

- Destroyed total loss of structure, structure is not economically feasible to repair, or complete failure to major structural components (e.g., collapse of basement walls/foundation, walls or roof);
- Major Damage substantial failure to structural elements of residence (e.g., walls, floors, foundation), or damage that will take more than 30 days to repair;
- Minor Damage home is damaged and uninhabitable, but may be made habitable in short period of time with repairs; and
- o Affected some damage to the structure and contents, but still habitable.
- ⁴ By law, Federal disaster assistance cannot duplicate insurance coverage (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(5)).
- ⁵ Special populations, such as low-income, the elderly, or the unemployed may indicate a greater need for assistance (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).
- ⁶ Ibid (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).
- ⁷ Based on State population in the 2010 Census.
- ⁸ Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY13, Federal Register, October 1, 2012.

¹ The Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) process is a mechanism used to determine the impact and magnitude of damage and resulting needs of individuals, businesses, public sector, and community as a whole. Information collected is used by the State as a basis for the Governor's request for a major disaster or emergency declaration, and by the President in determining a response to the Governor's request (44 CFR § 206.33).

When a Governor's request for major disaster assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (Stafford Act) is under review, a number of primary factors are considered to determine whether assistance is warranted. These factors are outlined in FEMA's regulations (44 CFR § 206.48). The President has ultimate discretion and decision making authority to declare major disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. § 5170 and § 5191).

³ Degree of damage to impacted residences: